THE TIMES

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D. C. THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY IN-CREASING.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1893.

SIX PAGES.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Richmond Lodge Masons, Masonic Temple. Germania Lodge, K. of P., Ellett's Hall Fitzhugh Lodge, I. O. O. F., Eagle Hall. Friendship Lodge, I. O. O. F., Odd-Fel-

Jamestown Tribe, I. O. R. M., Odd-Fel-La Fayette Council, A. L. of H., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall. inion Division, R. R. Telegraph-

ers, Eagle Hall. Richmond Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall. Aberty Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Cers-ley's Hall.

Union Council, R. A., Corcoran Hall. J. A. Cummings Assembly, R. S. of G. F. Ellett's Hall. Trinity Lodge, I. O. G. T., Central Hall. Capitol City Lodge, I. O. O. F., Gate-wood's Hall.

Howard's Grove Lodge, I. O. G. T., Howard's Grove. Catholic Beneficial Society, Cathedral

Central Beneficial and Social Society, Lee ster Lodge, U. O. and S., Toney's

Richmond Conclave, L. O. H., Central Company "D." First Regiment, Armory. Company "F." First Regiment, Armory. R. L. I. Blues, Snyder Building. Richmond Howitzers, Howitzers' Armory

THE WOOL OVER OUR EYES.

As we have already pointed out, Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, made last week the very candid and disgraceful announcement that he should trade his vote on the silver repeal bill for the votes of senators from the silver States for protection to Pennsylvania manufacturers. Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, manifestly thinks Senator Cameron's view the true ethics of legislation. In the very neated personal debate which took place in the Senate last Wednesday he said:

"I regret extremely, Mr. President, the personal tone which this debate has taken. I have had no intimations to make, no imputations to make; I have had no unkind words to say respecting the senator from Maryland or anybody else, but when he asks us that we shall conduct this de-

"A great section of our country is overwhelmed with suffering and impoverish-ment. It faces depopulation; its people are sitting by poverty-stricken hearthare sitting by poverty-stricken hearth-stones looking starvation in the face, and the senator from Maryland asks us to yield to a quick and speedy vote and dis-cuss the question without feeling, and the senator from Rhode Island, having pro-tected by legislation every petty Yankee notion in his own great State which has asked protection, says he demands a speedy vote so that the country shail not be further humiliated by extended discus-sion on a great financial measure. Mr. President, if senators knew what we know, and realized the lire and awful disasters and realized the Jire and awful disasters which face a section of our country flied with high-minded and patriotic and loyal citizens, whose only hope for an honorable future and the preservation of their homes and their habitations ites in some recognition of silver by this body-lies in the prevention of the last straw being cut which commits this country to the recognition of bimetalism, they would not ask us to discuss it without feeling."

This is good. The acrimonious character of the debate made Mr. Wolcott's temper get the better of his reason, and this secured us an interior glimpse of a sliver senator's mind if it did nothing eise. Now what does all this mean? Are these the words of a law-maker endeavoring to provide the best possible financial system for all the people of a great country, or are they the words of the representative of a special interest seeking to obtain an un-

fair protection of that interest by law? What do those "people sitting by poverty stricken hearth-stones looking starvation in the face" care for the medium of exchange which is in Virginia found best adapted to our needs, if they can have legislation that will enable them to sell silver at a price that will make "their hearth-stones" no longer "poverty stricken" and will remove the stare of starvation from their face? It seems to us perfectly plain that this is the thing that they are aiming at and that a "great financial measure" has no sort of place in what they have their minds on. Are we to allow Mr. Wolcott and the other stiver senators thus to pull the wool over our eyes? There is scarcely a contract made in the silver States that does not centain a provision making it payable pendent power that sends ambassadors in gold. Yet we hear all this clatter from I to a foreign government called the United

them about silver and their senator inclutiously lets out the fact that what they are niming at is not to give us the money that we need, but to have legislation that will enable them to sell their silver at a price that will make their hearthstones no longer "poverty stricken" and will remove "starvation's stare from their face.

And Mr. Wolcott has all of a Yankee's shrewdness in seeking to secure his protective silver law. On Saturday he offered an amendment to the repeal bill directing the government to return to the Southern people the cotton tax it unlawfully colected from them during the war. This, of course, has nothing to do with the silver repeal law, but Mr. Wolcott thinks that the Southern senators will all, of course, vote to tack it to the repeal bill, whereupon the Northern senators will vote against the whole thing rather than vote for the bill with this amendment. This is smart Yankee politics, but will fool no The Southern senators will, of course, vote for such a measure as an ndependent proposition, but their comnon sense should tell them to vote against it as an amendment to the repeal bill. It has nothing whatever to do with that and is only intended as an embarrassment to it, by a senator who is seeking to get protective legislation for a product of his State and who hopes to buy votes for his protective scheme with public money diverted to the pockets of Southern men.

SENATOR MORGAN'S ERRORS.

There is much about Senator Morgan that makes him a very lovable man. In the first place he served throughout the war in the thickest of the fray as a Confederate soldier and came out of it as a general officer covered with honors won on the field of battle. This fact brings all those who have his record close to our heart. He is a frank, manly, impetuous man, with a passion for justice and a lofty scorn for everything petty, servile or mean. And he is not a man of ordinary abilities. There is no better, clearer, or more forcible talker in the United States Senate. But with all the elements of character which justly give him a powerful hold on all men with whom he is thrown into contact, he has nevertheless a perversity of mind that leads him with absolute certainty into error on pretty nearly as many public questions as he gets right on. We have not now before our mind his heresies concerning silver. There are so many other sensible men on all other subjects who have lost their minds on this, that we have ceased undertaking to explain to ourselves the phenon. The case reminds us of a very foolish family of boys. A gentleman, speaking of them, said that the family ecounted for Tom by his having fallen down the steps when very young and having cracked his head; and Bill was ac counted for by having been frightened out of his wits when a child by a ghost, and so on of several others; but, as for Dick, they had never been able to account for him at all. He seemed to be a natural born fool. We do not, of course mean to say that all free silverites are natural born fools. We mean only that it is impossible to account for this crack in the brain of some of them. But Senator Morgan has the faculty

for getting wrong more strongly developed than most other men. He was one of the two Americans out of the seven arbitrators on the Behring Sca case. All of the European arbitrators held that we had no exclusive rights in Behring Sea, and John M. Harlan, his co-arbitrator, a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, whose business it has been for more than fifteen years to hear and decide causes on their merits, was compelled by the force of England's case, and by the common consent of intelligent men all over the world, to concur with the European arbitrators. But Senator Morgan stood out alone for the case this government had so absurdly made. On Friday last he made a speech in the Senate, in which he got as far wrong and as often wrong as he has had the luck to do any time of late. He denounced the press of the country, for instance, that demands the repeal of the Sherman act, as "a licentious and hireling press." What could be more absurd than this? Take The Times, for instance. Who supposes that any respectable newspaper is bribed to make this demand? They argue for it, as we believe every one thinks, because they are firmly convinced the public interests require it.

Again, he charged with all his force on those who argue that our money should have a regard to the money systems of those other countries with which we trade. He said this argued that we are a mere dependency of Great Britain. But this is very absurd. It is obvious that if we do not have a money that bears a proper relation to the money of those coun tries with which we trade, we shall always have to pay for exchange, and this entalls a very heavy loss upon us. besides bringing on us all the penalties that inhere in doing business with money that professes by its name to be one thing, but is in reality something much less valuable.

But his greatest error was in his estimate of the position and character of a United States senator. He said of the Senate: "This is an arena in which I have the honor to be one of the ambassadors of a sovereign State." We shall never concede this doctrine to Mr. Morgan. It is the extremest claim of the most ultra school of the ante-bellum secessionists. It considers the States as independent powers who send their imperial representatives to a foreign court to treat there with another foreign power of what concerns the interests and welfare of the power whose commissions they hold. We should never at any time have agreed to any such doctrine as this. We have always maintained that the States when they entered into the Union reserved a right to withdraw from it if the compact of Union was broken, and we insist to-day that that was the intention of the Constitution when the Union was formed. But we are forever stopped to assert that doctrine in the future because when we were conquered on the battle-field, and at the mercy of our conquerors, our future existence as States was granted to us upon condition that we would never again assert the right to secede. We are, therefore, barred from asserting the terms of our old contract by the new contract which we made at Appomattox. This new agreement, then, forever prevents Mr. Morgan from setting up the claim that Alabama is an inde-

States, even if it had been such before

the war. Mr. Morgan and a number of other senators take a totally wrong view of their position as senators. They are representatives of the people of their respective States for long terms, and else, and they must keep that fact before their minds, or the people will make short work of them, and "arena." too. The people are already beginning to ponder the question whether the Senate, as now constituted, is not an embarrassment to our na-

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKERS,

Appointments Made by the Committee For the State at Large.

The following appointments for Demo cratic speakers are announced by the Virginia State Democratic Committee, Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, Chairman, James R. Fisher,

HON. CHARLES T. O'FERRALL will address the people at Sussex, October 5th. Blackstone, October 6th. Lunenburg, October 9th. Rustburg, Cambell county, October 10th, Pulaski City, October 10th. Wytheville, October 14th. Marion, October 16th. Abingdon, October 23d. Tazewell, October 24th.

HON. ROBERT C. KENT will address the people at
Jonesville, Lee county, Thursday, October 5th. Page, Monday, October 23d.

Clarke county, Berryville, Tuesday, October 24th, (at night).
Winchester, Thursday, October 26th, (at Alexandria, aturday 28th. (night.) Leesburg, Monday, October 36th, (court

day.)
Big Stone Gap, Wise county. October 4th. HON, J. HOGE TYLER At Floyd C. H., October 9th. HON, EPPA HUNTON

Jonesville, Lee county, Thursday, Octo-Big Stone Gap, Wise county, Wednesday, October 4th. HON. JAMES HAY

At Rappabuuok, October 9tb, Culpeper, October 16th, Orange, October 23d, Gordonsville, (night), October 24th. COL. W. C. PENDLETON

At Carroll C. H., October 16th. Craig C. H., October 24th. HON, CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER, Of West Virginia, at Appomattor C. H., October 14th (barbeeue.)

H. D. FLOOD At Appomatiox, October 5th. At Finesstle, October 9th. At Amierst, October 16th. At Palmyra, October 23d. W. R. McKENNEY

At Nottoway C. H., October 5th, At Lunenburg C. H., October 9th. F. M. PARISH At Chesterfield C. H., October 9th.

S. E. JONES At Radford October 6th, (at night.) At Henry county, Martinsville, October

At Botetourt Blue Ridge Springs, Octo-HON JOHN E. MASSEY Martinsville, October 9th. Floyd C. H., Oct ber 10th.

Prince George, October 12th. R. E. BYRD At Highland, C. H., October 24th. At Bath, Warm Springs, October 25th. At Covington, October 25th. HON. E. W. HUBBARD

At Appomattox C. H., October 5th. H. R. POLLARD At Courtland, Southampton, Monday, Oc.

DR. M. Q. HOLT Sussex C. H., Thursday, Uctober 5th, Prince George C. H., October 12th,

JAMES L. TREADWAY At Martinsville, Henry county, October W. A. LITTLE At Louisa C. H., Monday, October 9th.

B. B. MUNFORD

At Powhatan C. H., November 6th. To my Frierds and the Public: Having just returned to the city from an unavoidable absence of several weeks, I avail myself of the earliest op-portunity to tender hearty thanks to the many friends in Richmond and Henrico county who gave me such generous and gallant support in the recent senatorial contest, and beg to assure them that their splendid services will ever be held

in grateful remembrance. They certainly deserved, if they did not achieve success; they made no war on any particular candidate, class or interest, but simply gave me loyal and unselfish support, and I am prouder to have fallen with them than to won success by less honorable searance of an anonymous circular, dated Richmond, September 26th, but received here from New York on the morning of

the 27th, and two anonymous communi-cations in the evening papers of the 27th ult, and one of the morning papers of the 28th ult, which must have received the condemnation and the scorn of all honorable men. To the circular, the card of my son (T. A. Cary) of the 27th (which correctly represents my position in regard to Fraternal Orders) reinforced by the voluntary cards of Messrs, Lovenstein and Sands, is deemed a sufficient reply but the statements and insinuations in the two communications which appeared in the papers, signed respectively, "Members Who Know What They Are About," and "One Who Knows," both written by the same individual, Major Charles Howard, the representative in this city of an assessment company,—The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York—(which is not a Fraternal or Beneficial Order.) I hereby denounce as utterly false, leaving it to the public to determine the manliness of an attack upon an absent man under a nom de

JOHN B. CARY. Richmond, Va., October 2, 1893.

Perhaps some of our readers would like to know in what respect Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is better than any other. We will tell you. When this Remedy is taken as soon as a cold has been con-tracted, and before it has become settled in the system, it will counteract the effect of the cold and greatly lessen its severity, and it is the only remedy that will do this. It acts in perfect harmony with nature and aids nature in relieving the lungs, opening the secretions, liquety-ing the mucus and causing its expulsion from the air cells of the lungs and re-storing the system to a strong and healthy condition. No other remedy in the market possesses these remarkable proper-ties. No other will cure a cold so quickly. For sale by Owens Minor Drug Co., P. M. Slaughter, E. P. Reeves & Co. and H. G. Forstmann.

J. T. Valentine will sell a splendid assortment of Household Furniture, Biankets, Bed Quilts, Shirts and Collars, House full and compelled to sell to make room for other goods coming in. Sale 101-2 o'clock to-day at 1636 east Main

After Breakfast. To purify, vitalize and enrich the blood, and give nerve, bodily and digestive strength, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Continue the medicine after every meal for

Hood's Pills cure constipation. Sc.

Beecham's Pills correct bad effects of over-cating.

PAUL BOYTON'S AMBITION. The Daring Swimmer Bent on Blowing up

It will not suprise any one who is acquainted with Paul Boyton to learn that the young American who is trying so hard to blow up the insurgent warships in the harbor of Rio Janeiro is the well-known aquatic rerobat, whose hone is alternately in this city and New York. Boyton is known to be in South America, and he is just the sort of person to hide dynamite under the iron side of a man-of war if given half a chance.

During the forty-four years of his active life he has developed an ambition to illustrate his prowess in this peculiar

illustrate his provess in this peculiar line, and it is understood that he went to South America with the thought that

the unending revolutions there would give him the biggest field.

When last heard of he announced that it was his intention to return to the United States, but his non-appearance here leads every one to accept as true the report which reached here Friday of his capture by a British man-of-war in Bra-

capture by a British man-of-war in Brazilian waters.

He was born and brought up on the water, and he has followed it as a means of livelihood ever since he became of age. He has been all over the world giving his unique aquatic exhibitions, and he has a way of turning up at unexpected moments whenever there is a sensation in any part of the two hemispheres. He is an American by birth and twenty-five years ago lived in Cape May at a time when that was one of the greatest seashore resorts in the United States. He kept a shellstore on Washington statet, and acted for some years with a life-saving crew. His love for the water kept him in the surf most of the time: ter kept him in the surf most of the time; and it was while at Cape May that he in-vented the rubber bathing suit, which did than anything else to make his

This suit was an ugly-looking apparat-us, inflated about the neck and walst with air and arranged so as to float its occu-pant on his back while in the water.

By means of this contrivance Boyton saved many lives at Cape May, and his fame spread rapidly. Then, one day in the summer of 1859 his shell store was burned to the ground, and he moved to Philadelphia. Through the reputation he Printingerphia. Inrodge the feats, he secur-ed sufficient backing to place his suit on the market, and, in order to advertise it, he traveled a good deal, and save exhi-bitions in all parts of the world. One of the first of these was given near Glou-

of the first of these was given near door cester, and atracted a tremendous crowd. From that time his road to success was a short one. In England and Spain he gave exhibitions, which attracted wide attention, and one time he journed 500 miles up the Para river, in Brazil, fight-these checks the whole distance. He shot ing sharks the whole distance. He shot rapids in his rubber suit, which some mer

feared to approach in boats, and he was feted by royalty more than once. Ten years ago he began demonstrating that his invention could be used profitaby in time of war as well as peace, and he added to his exhibitions the feat of placing torpedoes secretly under vessels with a view of destroying them. In every large city in the world he blew up old hulks to give a practical test of the labels but of fears known no govern-

his plan, but, so far as known, no govern-ment ever adopted it. In 1887 Boyton floated in his rubber suit out in the harbor of New York and placed a wooden medel of a dynamite bomb uner an English man-of-war which was anchored there. The people aboard were on the lookout for him, but he carried cut his hold proposition with the greatest success, and could easily have sent the iron clad to the bottom had be desired. The feat gave him a great deal of notoriety and he numbers it among the proudest of his achievements.—Philadelphia Times.

ZOLA ON JOURNALISM.

Power of The Edglish Press, He Says, Due to Anonymity.

Emile Zola, the French novelist, who is visiting London, delivered an address at a meeting yesterday of the Institute of Journalists, held at the Manslon House, the official residence of the lord mayor of

The subject of his address was "Anonymity in Journalism." He said, among other things, that the British press owed other things, that the British press owed its power and unquestionable authority to anonymity. Politically the British news paper existed only to satisfy the opion of its own party. It had been thus made by a public which had not been broken into fragments by a revolution. It was different in France, where the fever of individuality carried away every thing. The French were always seeking a messiah, and indulged in ecstasies of devotion to the new god of the moment. Speaking of the claim made in some quarters that the signing of articles in represents invested their success. M. Zola broken into fragme

Speaking of the claim made in success, and consider that the signing of articles in newspapers insured their success, M. Zola said that he was well aware of the evils of a system that had destroyed the authority of the press, completed the descended to a mere personal brawl. The spectacle presented was sometimes heart-rending. It must, he declared, convey a frightful impression abroad. Probably, anonymity would restore honesty and disinterestedness, but the existing system produced a splendid expenditure of courage and ideas, which yielded light for all. It was a march toward the future at a breakneck gallop, leading, perchance, to a new world. He could not blame the French press, since it held out the hope of a better society, based upon justice and labor.

M. Zola strongly and adversely criti-

M. Zola strongly and adversely criticised anonymity in literary and artistic circles, which, he said, endangered the intellectual vitality of the nation, and was likely to produce a mediocre and colorless literature. It was impossible to approve of a man able to wield a pen who was converted into a mere writing machine.-Washington Star.

Two Good Shots

During the war a chaplain in a Virginia regiment stood upon a slight knoll watch-ing the operations of the enemy's batteries beyond. Several men were about him lying on the grass and under the trees, also watching the firing. The great balls could be seen in the air as they rose and fell, and the soldiers about estimated very closely where they would light, and gave that spot a wide berth. Suddenly, as a gun boomed and a tiny black spot appeared in wide six the wear moved hurrisely. "Parmid-air, the men moved hurriedly. "Par-son," shouted one, "that's meant for you-better look out!" And acting on the suggestion, the chaplain stood aside. Just in time, too, it was, for as he moved away, the knoll upon which he had been standing was ploughed by the immense mass. That was very good shooting on one side and close estimating on the other and another story of fine markmanship is semally interesting. Two single-gup batequally interesting. Two single-gun ries were having an extended duct, until finally one of the gunners got annoyed. They were some distance apart, and only

They were some distance apart, and only the ugly black muzzles of the guns could be seen when they came to shoot. "Lieutenant," crief the agerieved gun-ner at length, "Til settle that fellow if you'll stand on this platform with your glass and inform me of their movements." So Lieutenant took his glass and noted, So Lieutenant took his glass and noted.
"They're ramming her!" he cried, after a moment. "Now they are running her out; the gunner has taken his stand; he has hold of the lanyard; he is about to—"

Baig! went the cannon at his side, and the Lieutenant almost fell from his perch, but recovered his balance in time to see the other gun knocked over and over by the well-directed ball.

well-directed ball.

The next day the Lieutenant and his soldiers were in pereision of the enemy's camp, and looked up the disabled. camp, and looked up the disabled.

It had been knocked endways, for just as the gunner had pulled the lanyard the ball from the Lieutenant's gun had structure, the cannon squarely in the muzzle and wedged itself there, causing the gun to burst by its own explosion. It was a most wonderful shot.

The Tinto river, in Spain, possesses remarkable qualities. Its waters are yellow as the topaz, harden the sand and petrify it in a most surprizing manner. If a stone falls into the river and rests upon another they become both perfectly united and conglutinated in a year. No fish live in its stream.—New York Times.

THE TIMES' DAILT FASHION HINTS.

Is This to Be Another Reign of But



REIGE AND BLUE. Habit is strong upon us, and when we once become accustomed to that rough goods we shall want a great deal of it. Our wants are to be anticipated, however, for we are constantly discovering new varieties. A sunset yellow with brown, seeded all over with black, is a pretty new one. These goods are made up with braids and guimp passementeries and make very stylish street costumes. Some are trimmed with a band made of white satin covered with black guipure and edged with a black satin puffing. A dress of rough serge would have be very plain but for this trimming, whi was put on in two rows ending half was round the skirt in choux. The upper part of the dress was covered by a threequarter double-breasted jacket of the same goods as the dress. Another dress of black camel's hair had one of these satin bands as the only trimming for the skirt, and this was sewed around the hips A favorite method of putting on trim ming is to run it up in diagonal rows from the bottom of the skirt to a little below the knee. Wavy or zigzag lines are muc in favor. Some trimming runs wantonly about for a little distance, then suddenly

stops where it is least expected. Ribb is not used so profusely as in summ and when it does appear is usually sat and made into frills. Braid of all kinds is very popular and is put on in wavy patterns. A very pretty ruffled braid and jet trimming appeared on one of those crumpled magentas. It was made of four rows of black braid joined by jet bands and the whole gathered into a scant ruffle. Bands and facings of silk are also in favor. A blege cloth dress is prettly trimmed in this way. The skirt is com-posed of three flounces, cut in lamp-shad fashion, each edged with black over dark blue silk. The blouse bodice is trimmed to correspond and has small blue buttons running down each side between the braid. A blue ruffle is worn around the throat, and velvet epaulet stand out stifily over full short balloons beneath which are tight-fitting sleeves that button to the elbow.



11, 13, 15 and 17 East Broad.

RICHMOND, VA., Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1893.

OUR FIRST SHOWING Autumn Millinery

... OCCURS ...

WEDNESDAY * AND * THURSDAY. It will be largely a symphony in black and white, the furore of the moment. Of course we'll show some poems of color also.

Aprons for the little folks-age 2 to 5; in large plaids, checked, and plain muslin, beautifully made. The price is 25c. instead of 75c.

Ladies' Cold-Weather Skirts-Black Brilliantine, lined; value \$5; price

Black Brilliantine, with three rows of braid; lined; \$3. Ladies' Cloth, black, two pinked ruffles, \$3.75.

Every day adds to the Autumn readiness of the Big Store. Frequent visits are jutsified, if you'd

keep in touch with the latest and

best.

Autumn Laces. Blach Silk Bourdon 3-in., 50c to 10-in. at \$1.25. Insertion to match, 2-in., 24c; 4-in., 50c. Bourdon, with net top-5-inch, sec; 10-

Coffee bad this morning? Don't blame the cook; Delmonico couldn't make good coffee with your old coffee pot. Come take a cup of coffee with us. Its made in the only perfect pot. You never tasted such coffee!

Marriage and giving-to the bride. Don't know what? Come here. Cut glass, bric-a-brac, house beautifiers-hosts of things.

To-day a sale of Art Plates-an advance showing of holiday goods. Wonderfully pretty, and at just half usual prices.

61-2-inch fancy Dessert Plates, cupid centre, value & a dozen, for 18c each.
Floral Decorations, French, 25c. 6-inch.
Fancy Edge, Dainty Gold and Floral Decorations, 35c.
Tinted Shading, with hand-painted centre. 36c. each.

tre, 39c, each.

Then up and up to 11; some with open work; some with raised gold decorations.

Scores of exquisite Salad Bowis, newest of new creations, \$1.89 and more.
French China Milk Pitchers, hold
quart, beauties; worth \$1; are \$8c.
Cutest of China Candlesticks, \$5c.

East Aisie.

THE COHEN CO.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP,

Temple Dry Goods Store,

COR. BROAD AND ADAMS STREETS

Anniversary \

AUTUMN & GOODS.

In accordance with our custom, we shall observe our SECOND BIRTHDAY

Tuesday, October 3, 1893,

by a grand exhibition of AUTUMN GOODS, selected from the combined markets of $v_{\rm e}$ world, When we entere ! Richmond it was with the distinct intention of placing before its

people the choicest assortment of such goods as came within our legitimate sphere ATTRE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Our aim was, and our endeavor always has been, to merit public confidence by the

strictest attention to all the details of the business, by a constant inquiry into the wants of the peop e and an effort to supply such wants by presenting a stock of goods which freshness, quality and design was second to none in the land.

Whether or not we have succeeded in this we leave to the considerate judgment of the public. Grateful to all for the patronage extended to us, we ask its continuance only

the public. Grateful to all for the patronage extended to us, we ask its continuance only as we prove ourselves worthy of it.

THIS WEEK the store will be in GALA DRESS. On every hand, in every allow counter and sheef, are grouped THE NEWEST AND DAINTHEST CONCERTS that fashing has crowned supreme. The show windows are tastefully decorated, while the interior of the store swathed in draneries, is also garnished with oriental and trop cal plants, when greatly enhance the beauty of the displayed goods. ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

WE HAVE ROOM TO MENTION ONLY A FEW OF THE INTERESTING THINGS TO BE SEEN.

55c.

8c.

elvets for combinations, 48 dif- \$1.50 ferent shades in one line at Scotch Cheviots for fall wear 26 inches, good assoriment, acinal value 50c, special price, yard,

Pagoda Pongee, for drapery; %, inches; new colorings in red. yel-low, light blu and cream. Usual-ly 125c. Special price, per yard, SHEETS AND PILLOW CASE .

(Extraordinary Value.) 39c. Sheets, 63x90 inches. Price each, 45c. Sheets, 72x93 inches. Price each,

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